(v) साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० (एसईसीएल), बिलासपुर

(vi) महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लि० (म.को.लि.), सम्बलपुर

(vii) नार्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० (ना.को.लि.), सिंगरौली

2. नेयवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन (ने.लि.का.), नेयवेली, तमिलनाडु इन दोनों के अलावा, सिंगरौली कोलियरीज कम्पनी लि०, कोठागुडम (आ.प्र.) जो कि एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनी है, कोयला खनन कार्य में कार्यरत हैं। और यह कम्पनी आंशिक रूप में भारत सरकार के अधीन है।

(ख) से (घ) ने.लि.का० एक लाभ कमाने वाली कंपनी है तथा इसका कार्य निष्पादन अच्छा रहा है। को०इ०लि० का पिछले कुछ वर्षों से कार्य निष्पादन भी समग्र रूप में संतोषजनक रहा है। वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 में कंपनी ने लाभ कमाया है तथा वर्ष 1993-94 में भी इसके लाभ कमाने की आशा है। यद्यपि इसकी दो सहायक कंपनियों के वित्तीय परिणाम संतोषजनक नहीं है, अर्थात भा०को०को०लि० तथा ई०को०लि० जो कि निम्न कारकों, जैसे (i) राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले अपने क्षेत्रों में अवैज्ञानिक रूप में खनन कार्य (ii) खानों का गैर आर्थिक आकार (iii) घनी जनसंख्या सतही क्षेत्र जिससे खनन क्रियाकलाप प्रतिबंधित होते हैं। (iv) गहरी भूमिगत खानें (v) अतिरिक्त श्रमशक्ति, आदि।

इनके कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार किए जाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं :

(i) अलाभकारी खानों का पुनर्गठन

(ii) श्रमशक्ति का युक्तिकरण

(iii) यन्त्रिकरण द्वारा उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता में सुधार

(iv) हैवी अर्थ मूविंग मशीनरी की उपलब्धता तथा उपयोगिता में सुधार

सिंगरेनी कोलियरी कंपनी लि० (सिं० को०कें०लि०) घाटा उठा रही है,

चूंकि यह विभिन्न कारणों से अपनी पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता नहीं प्राप्त कर सकी है। कंपनी का ऋण/इक्विटी अनुपात में इस स्थिति तक गिरावट आ गई कि वर्ष 1993 में कंपनी को औद्योगिक एवं वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण के बोर्ड को संदर्भित करना पड़ा।

सरकार ने हाल ही में इसके पूंजीगत आधार को निम्न के जरिए पुनर्गठित किया है केंद्र सरकार तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार दोनों से उपयुक्त रूप में इक्विटी में वृद्धि करके ऋण को इक्विटी में परिवर्तित करके तथा ब्याज आदि की अदायगी का स्थगन। ये उपाय कंपनी को उसके उत्पादन की लागत कम करने तथा कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार करने में सहायक होंगे।

Grade of coal in a seams of open cast mines

763. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state;

(a) what is the basis of fixation of a grade of coal in a seam, both in thick or thin seams; of open cast mines;

(b) whether the sample from the channel drawn, with pickable bawd or shale;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, whether these pickable bands and shale being separately mined end removed from the coal produced or is it being mixed alongwith the coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL, (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (d) The grade of coal for both thick and thin seams in opencast

mines is fixed in accordance with the relevant provisions of Colliery Control Order,1945, for the purpose of determining the.-: grade of a coal seam, a sample is drawn from a channel made in the coal seam. The shale band occuring in the seam if included in the channel sample if it is not considered, pickable, wherever the shale band occurring in the seam is thick enough and considered pickable |separable it is not included in 'the channel sample.

In mechanised opencast mining, the mine plan generally provides for separation of bands which are thick enough to be extracted separately de pending on the bucket size of the machine, thickness of the band, thickness of the coal seam and other reisted geo-mining parameters.

Clearance to new coal_mines projects

764. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many new coal mining projects are cleared by Government during the period 1991-92, 1992.93 1993-94;

(b) the number of such projects which, have been cleared by Government but not yet been taken by Coal India Limited; and

(c) the reasons of abnormal delay in implementing the project or clear ance by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) The Government have sane. tinned 9 new coal mining projects (including one expansion project) in Coal India Ltd. during the period 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. These projects are in various stages of implementation .

(c) Generally, delays in implementation of coal mining projects are due to constraints in land acquisition, related rehabilitation problems, delays in equipment supply and turn-key execution and adverse geo-mining conditions. The Ministry of Coal have identified critical action areas for such projects and have asked the coal companies *to* take remedial measures.

The current procedure for srutiny and appraisal of new coal project costing above Rs. 50 crores involves considerable appraisal by various agencies in the Government. Clearance from environmental and forestry angles are also required before investment approval. In order to enable the coal companies to undertake preliminary activities like land acquisition, survey work etc. advance action plans are also sanctioned in specific cases depending upon the requirements. All efforts are made to expedite approval of co'al projects within the overall financial resources for the Eighth Plan.

Shortage of coal in Gujarat State

765. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of domestic coal as well as for power generation in Gujarat 'State;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal allocated to the State together with the percentage allocated for the tribal area of the State during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to allocate higher quantity of coal to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) (c) No supplies of soft coke could bo made to Gujarat, so far in 1994-95 although small quantities were being supplied during earlier years. The production of not coke in the country is limited on account of restric-